Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, August 13, 1817.

28. Volume) (Number 1419.

To be Sold
AT PUBLIC AUCTION
BY
Limjee Cawasjee
On Monday next the 18th Instant,
AT 11 O'CLOCK
IN THE FORENOON
at
Mrs. Nisbitt's
GODOWNS
OPPOSITE THE
Bombay Tavern
ON ACCOUNT OF THE SHIPPERS,
100 HHDS. OF EXCELLENT
PALE ALE
Imported per Brig
BRIDGET.

THE same will be put up in Lots of one Hhd. each, and may be tasted at any time previous to the sale.

Bombay, 13th August, 1817.

Advertisement.

To Be Sold
ON ACCOUNT OF THE UNDERWRITERS
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
On Friday next the 15th Instant,
AT 12 O'CLOCK
IN THE FORENOON
at the
Custom House
THE FOLLOWING ARTICLE CONSIGNED TO
Mr. Arathoon Apcar
AND LANDED FROM THE SHIP
SUNBURY
Capt. Tosh,
FROM CALCUTTA,
as follows,
VIZ.

RAW SILK, 6 Bales marked S. P. B. Number 1 to 6.

The above will be put up in small Lots for the convenience of the purchasers, and to be cleared away within three days, otherwise they will be resold on account and risk of the first purchasers.

Bombay, 13th August, 1817.

જાહેર ખબર*

જાહેર લીલાવ કરીને વેચશે* આ વર્તે શ્રીકરે વારને દીને તારીખ ૧૫ મી આઉગસ્ટીનાંતારીખ પોરનાં ક ક ૪૨ ને અમલે માંદવીમાં* નીચે લખેલો માલ વાંહાણ ૧ નાં મે શાનબરી* કપતાન ટાશ અથે શી કલકતેથી આવ્યો છે તેની વીગત* રેશમની ગાંશડી ૬ ને

Sans Souci House.
ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY
The 18th and 19th Instant,
WILL BE SOLD
On the Premises
ALL THE
HOUSEHOLD
and
Table Furniture,
CARRIAGES,
Horses, &c. &c.
OF THE PRESENT OCCUPANT.
The Sale to commence at eleven o'clock.
Bombay, 11th August, 1817.

THE
William Pitt,
Geo. Living, Commander,
WILL POSITIVELY SAIL FROM THIS PORT
for the
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE
and
ENGLAND,
ON OR BEFORE THE FIRST OF OCTOBER.

SHE has superior accommodations for Passengers, and carries an experienced *Surgeon.*

Particulars, may be learnt at the Commander's, opposite BHICCAJEE MERJEE'S Shop, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 13th August, 1817.

WHEREAS by an order of the High Court of Chancery made in a Cause "GIST against FOWKE," it was amongst other things ordered that it should be referred to JAMES STEPHEN Esquire, one of the Masters of thesaid Court, to inquire and state whether JAMES GIST named in the will of SAMUEL GIST deceased, the Testator in the said order named, be living or dead, and if dead, whether he left, any Issue Male, lawfully begotten, and born of an European woman or whether he left any child or children living at the time of the death of the said Testator: The said JAMES GIST, (who went upwards of 40 years ago to India as a private Soldier in the Honorable East India Company's Service and passed as it is supposed under the name of GUEST) if living, is forthwith to come in before the said Master at his Chambers in Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, and prove his Identity, and if the said JAMES GIST be dead the Issue Male of the said JAMES GIST, lawfully begotten and born of an European woman, and also the child or children of the said JAMES GIST, living at the time of the death of the said Testator SAMUEL GIST, (who died on or about the 16th day of January 1815) are or is forthwith to come in before the said Master at his said Chambers and prove his, her or their Identity and relationship as aforesaid, to the said JAMES GIST; and any person who can give information respecting the said JAMES GIST, or his child or children are requested forthwith to give such information to the said Master at his Chambers aforesaid.

Any Person desiring further information or having any to communicate, on the subject of the above Advertisement, are referred to Messrs JOHN LECKIE & CO.

Bombay, 18th June, 1817

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE and NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVED.—August 7th, Ship William Pitt, Free Trader Captain G. C. P. Living from England.

SAILED.—August 8th, Ship Futtay Salum, Nacqudah Adom, to Calicut and Bengal.

Ditto, 10th, Ship Bombay Merchant, Free Trader, Captain John Clarkson, to London.

PASSENGERS.

Reverend Henry Davies, Mrs. Davies, and Family.

Ditto 10th, Ship Acteon, Captain John Mackey, to the Isle of France.

Ditto, 11th, Ship Hyperion, Free Trader, Captain H. Horn, to London.

PASSENGERS.

Mrs. Prother, and Miss Allport,

Ditto, Ship Edward, Free Trader, Captain Robert Johnson, to London

PASSENGER.

Mr. Rochfort.

BIRTH.—At Malwan, July 25th The Lady of Vicesimus Hale Esq. of a Son.

Poetry.

SIGHS.

There is a sigh, that half suppress'd
Seems scarce to heave the bosom fair;
It rises from the spotless breast,
The first faint dawn of tender care.
There is a sigh, so soft, so sweet,
It breathes not from the lip of woe;
'Tis heard where conscious lovers meet,
Whilst, yet untold, young passions glow.
There is a sigh, short, deep, and strong,
That on the lip of rapture dies;
It floats mild Evening's shade along,
When meet the fond consenting eyes.
There is a sigh, that speaks regret,
Yet seems scarce conscious of its pain;
It tells of bliss remembered yet,
Of bliss that ne'er must wake again.
There is a sigh, that deeply breath'd
Bespeaks the bosom's secret woe;
It says the flowers that Love had wreath'd
Are wither'd ne'er again to blow.
There is a sigh, that slowly swells,
Then deeply breathes it's load of care;
It speaks, that in that bosom dwells
That last worst pang, fond Love's despair.

The Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, 13th AUGUST, 1817.

We are still unable to announce the arrival of the Asia, but if it be true, as reported, that she was to touch at the Cape, for the purpose of receiving, on board, Mr. Ricketts, who it is understood is coming to this Presidency, her delay may be, naturally, accounted for.

The Madras Courier of the 29th ult. reached us on Monday, but is altogether destitute of interesting intelligence. It is, however, not improbable but what we may receive, in a few days, thro' that Presidency, late accounts from Europe, since the *Cornwall* and *Ganges* were to be dispatched, in all April, from England, for Madras and Bengal.

We have continued our extracts from the different European Journals in our possession. The Times it will be seen is extremely severe on Mr. Canning.

A letter, of late date, from America, will be found in our subsequent columns—the contents of which, supposing them to be founded on truth, are of the first rate importance.

Mr. Grattan was about the 22d of April to bring forward his motion for taking the claims of the Irish Catholics into consideration.

It is said that Lucien Buonaparté has demanded of the Pope a passport for America, but that it is not known whether it will be granted to him.

The St. Helena Manuscript is published by Murray, who has inserted in the English papers the following advertisement concerning it.

"A TRANSLATION of the ST. HELENA MANUSCRIPT. This work, which, is equally distinguished by its spirit & its ingenuity, was given to the publisher, with an assurance of its being brought from St. Helena, though an air of mystery was affectedly thrown round the mode of its conveyance—Whether it be really written by Buonaparte, or by some confidential friend, is a matter that must be left entirely to conjecture. It bears some resemblance to his style, more to his manner, and is altogether just what the ostensible Author, or an able apologist under his name, might be expected to say of his opinions, motives, and actions."

Since putting the above to the Press a Madras Gazette Extraordinary has reached us.

Madras.

This morning arrived the Waterloo, Captain Burney from Portsmouth the 1st of April last, bound for Bengal.

PASSENGER—Captain Truscott, R. N.

[*Mad. Gaz. Extra.—July* 31.

English Extracts.

DON QUIXOTE.—Among the curious facts connected with the Spanish Inquisition and of which knowledge has been obtained through the late events and revolution in the Peninsula, particularly through the French opening the archives of the Holy Office, it has been proved that the immortal CERVANTES was bitterly persecuted by this Tribunal, as well because of the rivalship of a certain cotemporary Author, cloathed in an Inquisitor's gown, as owing to the very strong satires played off in his novel of *Don Quixote.* The story of the Enchanted Head (part 2, chap. IXii) ridicules the ignorance of the Inquisitors; the arrest of *Don Quixote*

and *Sancho* (chap. lxvii) describes the mode of seizing culprits by the Inquisition; whilst the beautiful allegory of *Altisidora* (chap. lxix.) is the picture of an *Auto de Fe*. Numerous other passages relate to the same subject. These singular facts, which have escaped the vigilance of all foreign commentators on CERVANTES' work, and of course Spanish ones dared not to point them out, have, for the first time, been fully demonstrated in *The Inquisition Unmasked*, lately published, in which also may be seen the satires of other Spanish Poets, levelled against the Holy Office.

A useful Hint. —The difference between rising every morning at six, and at eight, in the course of 40 years, amounts to 29,200 hours, or three years, 121 days, and 16 hours, which are equal to eight hours a day for exactly ten years; so that the rising at six will be the same as if ten years of life (a weighty consideration) were added, wherein we may command eight hours every day for the cultivation of our minds and the dispatch of business. This calculation is made without any regard to Bissextile.

Bonnaparte's complaint of ill treatment from the British Government has caused a great sensation among his patizans in [Paris. Montholon's letter is circulated with much avidity. The Revolutionary party continue to give vent to their spleen, by talking *how possible* it would be, by a rising of the people, to drive the allies out of France, and even to extend their territory to the Rhine. When speaking of England, their rage and animosity appear to know no bounds.—It is absurd to suppose this extraordinary character should not be viewed with some degree of interest, when we look back to the grandeur of the elevation from which he has fallen. Not long since we have seen him with the destinies of Europe in his hands, fenced round, as Mr. Sheridan has eloquently described, by pilisades, formed with sceptres and whose centinels were Kings! A single sentence from him not long since, would have assembled Monarchs, and have set whole Kingdoms in arms,—and now, so uncertain are all human acquirements, and revolting as it may appear to the pride of our nature, we find him soliciting what he calls a few personal conforts for himself and his humble suite.

A sloop, laden with oatmeal for this post, put into Leven, in Fifeshire, to receive some additional cargo. The poor people there, its appear, were at that time very much in want of '*a bag o' guid meal on their backs to mak' brose*," and, understanding this vessel contained a quantity of that article, a number of women, headed by the butcher's wife, seized the sloop, and were beginning to help themselves, when the leader's husband appeared at the head of an opposite party, and set the example of putting in force his authority by bodily chastisement of his *better half*.—This mode of reasoning had the desired effect, and rendered the interposition of the *police* wholly unnecessary—*Greenock Paper.*

" Lord COCHRANE.—There is a melancholy dissatisfied kind of well-wishing in the breast of many people with respect to this brave untoward man. We wish he had united himself to better friends.—Company," as *Falstaff* says, " villainous company, hath been the ruin of him."

British Manufactures produce, it it is said, near 1,000*l*. per cent, at Mexico; but no admission is allowed by the Spanish Government to any British Merchant and any trade in British goods is confined to smuggling.

The following picture of the distress in the Counties of Cardigan and Carmarthen was drawn by Lord Robert Seymour, and a most affecting one it is:—

" A degree of distress prevails in the county of Cardigan quite unparalleled, as I believe, even at this season of general difficulty and want, in any part of Great Britain. The landholders of this county are quite without a market for their produce, whether it consists in cattle or in articles of the dairy; their corn, too, was, in the last instance, so ill harvested, that a great part of it is quite unfit for sale, and hardly usable to the grower of it. I need hardly say, that under these circumstances, the landowners receive little or no part of their rents: this, however, is not the only or perhaps the greatest evil which now presses upon this county; for in the hilly part of it, as well as of the county of Carmarthen its neighbour, which is at a distance of from 30 to 35 miles from coal, & in which there is not a tree or a hedge the inhabitants are so completely in want of fuel, that few, if any of the cottagers have seen a spark of fire upon their own hearths for the last three or four months. —They are, indeed, allowed to boil their pots &bake their bread on the fires of the neighbouring farmers; *but for this privilege, the farmers, who are nearly as* much distressed as the cottagers, are obliged to make them pay. Peat is the only fuel used by the poor of the county in question: this they cut and pile or stack in the summer months, and the farmers carry it to their cottages were they have secured their own corn. Now, unfortunately, the latter part of the corn-harvest season was accompanied by a series of heavy rain, which perfectly washed a way and destroyed their heaps of peat, threw down the oats, which are the chief bread-corn of that county, before the ear was at all filled, and by producing early autumnal frosts, very much injured the potatoe crops; so that they are nearly without food, and quite without firing of any kind; and I do verily believe, that unless some unlooked-for aid shall be given them, a great part of the population of the county I have been describing will, in the course of a few months, be under ground; typhus fever and dysentery already prevailing among them.

The arrangements are concluded for the departure of the Duke and Duchess of ORLEANS. If the health of the Duchess permit, who is slightly indisposed, being within a few weeks of her confinement, their Serene Highnesses will remove from Twickenham on Tuesday morning, the 8th. They will only proceed as far as Rochester, & sleep at the Crown Inn. On Wednesday they will proceed, by easy stages, to Dover.

JOHN PARSONS, Esq. brother to the Earl of Ross, has offered himself a Candidate to represent the King's County, in Parliament.

Miss O'NEILL's health is now considerably improved. Her eyes were very much affected by the cold which contributed not a little to produce her recent illness. The character she is to sustain in Mr. SHIEL's forth coming Tragedy is one, we understand, peculiarly adapted to the display of her impressive powers.

In another part of our paper we have given the intercepted dispatch from the Royalist Spanish General Morillo to the War Minister in Madrid. It satisfactorily exhibits the desperate condition of the Royal Army in South America, and the united and enthusiastic spirit of resistance, by which the whole population of those immense regions are actuated against the cruelties and oppressions of the mother country. The unrelenting ferocity of this very Pablo Morillo—his murder of fathers, children, brothers, have irritated, as well the white inhabitants, as the people of colour, in a steady, and, we hope, a successful union against the atrocious attempt to reduce them under their old and sanguinary despotism. Let it be remembered, that before they were provoked into their present resistance, the despotic and arbitrary will of the Viceroy was their only law,—that they were excluded from all places of trust and profit,—that all commerce and intercourse with other nations was strictly interdicted,—that no foreigner could either trade or land under the penalty of death, no ship could be loaded by the unprivileged even to Spain itself. The very culture of their fields was subjected to restrictions and penalties. The subjections imposed upon the Spanish colonies was more embarrassing, more destructive and humiliating, than upon any other European settlement. Yet those multiplied severities were untempered by any one indulgent consideration, & an universal horror followed in the train of this unmitigated despotism. Is it then surprising that a turbulent impatience should grow out of so harsh a servitude, to which no termination was assigned, or which could at any distance be discovered; and when, in breaking their chains, impunity was not only to be looked for, but the most happy and prosperous results were to be expected.

Against such a system of oppression, the Spanish Americans have, then, commenced a glorious and a hopeful insurrection. Their courage and their perseverance has even infused into the mind of their delegated tyrant the greatest terror and dismay. He deplores [illegible] War Minister in Spain, that—

" The rebels of Venezuela have adopted the system of having many & strong Guerillas, which follow the plan of those we had in Spain; and I foresee the assembling of them all as soon as a chief like Bolivar makes his appearance, or any other of reputation, and if they then think we have been weakened they will act with their whole forces.

In Spain it is generally believed that it is only a few chiefs who hold the country in a state of insurrection; but, most Excellent Sir, it is high time for you to think otherwise, at least with regard to the provinces of Venezuela. There the Clergy, with the whole classes of society, are urged on to the same object of independence, though they are blinded enough not to see they are working for the people of colour; a blow which they would already have struck, if our expedition had not made so timely an appearance. This same set of people are vigorous, brave, eat any thing, and use no hospitals or cloathing.

But this is the respective strength of the two hostile armies—

"It appears that the actual force of the Independents of Venezuela, without reckoning these flying parties, may be estimated at 7,900 infantry, and 2550 cavalry, including 800 men in the head quarters of Barcelona. If to those are added the forces of New Granada, acting in Venezuela, between Calabozo and San Fernando; and composed of 5000 infantry and 3500 cavalry, it would follow that the Independents had a force equal to 12,000 infantry and 6050 horse, as per annexed statement. The artillery, however, does not exceed 100 men.

Col. Infante	——	250	220
General Monagas	——	709	700
General Cedeno ——	——	1000	1000
Head Quarters at Barcelona	——	——	800
Artillery	——	——	100
Total forces of Venezuela	7900	2550	10,550
Division of new Granada	5000	3500	8500
Total United Forces	12,900	6050	19050

The forces of the Royalists, estimated by the reports brought in by the spies, and the intercepted correspondence, amount to 5350 men though without any distinction of cavalry, because they themselves do not give these details; but it is well known they have few mounted troops. These forces are divided in the following manner:—

	Infan,	Cav,	Total
General Zaraza's Division	1000	——	1000
Ditto in various parties	1000	——	1000
General Marino	2500	400	2900
General Roxas	600	——	600
General Piar	2000	200	2200
	Spaniards.	Creoles.	Total.
Cuama	300	400	700
La Guyra	——	100	100
Caracas	300	——	500
Shopkeepers	200		
Puerto Cavello	120	——	120
Orituco and Altagracia	1300	600	1900
San Fernando de Apure	——	600	600
Lower Apure	——	500	500
Narinas	——	1000	1000
Guayana	400	300	800
Clarines	——	300	300
Total Royalist forces	2620	4000	6620

It is however to be observed, that since the statement was made out, the two divisions of Orituce and Altagraciat as well as of Clarines, the largest the Spaniards have disposable, were defeated at Barcelona and in great measure destroyed. In Tacarigua, Rio Chico, Curiepe, Guapo and the neighbouring towns, there is only one Commander, named Gallaraga, who has great influence over the inhabitants, but they are disarmed. It is deserving of notice, that in points so important as Calabozo, Valencia, Victoria and Maraca, only a few serjeants and corporals are to be found, drilling recruits."

Now this insurrection, if it should be defeated, will be treated according to the ordinary laws, as an atrocious rebellion, and the racks and the tortures of the inquisition will follow upon it. But if successful, if fortune should favour it, it will then become a legitimate exploit, and be exalted into an honourable and heroick achievement. It is thus we view this new revolution, which now hangs in suspense, but which might, in a few years, give a new face and a new character to the commerce of the world. It seems to us that England has every thing to hope from the absolute and entire independence of the Spanish Colonies, that reciprocal commercial relations will be the consequence between the two countries as voluntary, as they will be beneficial.

Empires, indeed, like the individuals which compose them, are subject to decrepitude and death. The records of mankind offer examples in every age, and what passes in domestic circles, is seen to take place in the great family of nations. A child in the civil order is but the lively image of a colony in the political. The former receives the light from its parents, then its nourishment, and its education. He at first lives under an unqualified dependence upon them, possessing no power of escaping from their restraints, or eluding their vigilance. By degrees its genius and talents become developed, it begins to feel sensible of the power of providing for its own wants, and even to experience new ones. But as soon as the infant is born, and gifted with the organization that will forward its growth and its increase, wisdom will anticipate that sooner or later he will aspire after independence. Then if persuasion be not substituted in the place of command, if it be a servile submission and not a voluntary deference that is required, objections will soon present themselves against the parental authority. Disgust on the one part and indignation on the other, will give rise to quarrels, of which the result will be the resolution to fly the parental roof and to seek another asylum.

Such has been the progress and the fate of our own American Colonies. Those Insurgents were victorious. The circumstances were favorable to their success, and the ignorance and the obstinacy of the British Minister, greatly accelerated it.

This is exactly what is passing in the Spanish Colonies; and Old Spain, not content with inflicting upon them the most destructive fiscal regulation, must strip them also of every shadow of liberty, in all their commercial and political relations. Even then parsimonious salaries were brought under the same dependance and restraint; the very fruit of their labors was a spoil devoted to the insatiable Cupidity of their European tyrants.

It is with the deepest regret, and not without apprehension, that we learn the Spanish Court are urgent in their importunities to our all-powerful Rulers to interfere in the present contest with the Spanish Americans; may they, with their other sins, not be involved in the guilt of rivetting the chains of a people struggling to be free. The attention of the nation should be timely called to the attempt at the influence of the Spanish Counsels in our Cabinet, and their voice could not be too soon raised against a measure which would be as fatal to the honor of England as to her interests.

The object of Government in purchasing the advowson of St. Mary-le-bone, is one which every friend of the Constitution in Church and State must highly approve; it is to prevent the Sectarians from obtaining possession of the Church patronage of that great and important parish, as they have done in other places, to the encouragement of schism and bad spirit among the people. The parishioners themselves should be forced to contribute to the purchase. They are too little called upon for objects of this kind, & too much diverted into expense about Chapels, from which individuals derive emolument. It seems scarcely credible, that in the richest parish of the world, money could not for a long time, *it was said*, be found to build and finish the Parish Church, though the inhabitants are as pious and liberal as they are numerous and wealthy.

[*The Champion April*, 6.

Some of our readers may be surprised at the precise coincidence between the opinion of the Finance Committee, and that of the Minister by whom it was nominated. According to the Second Report of this Committee, which was laid on the Table of the House of Commons on Saturday last, it is pronounced quite inexpedient to make any reduction "*at present*" in the scale of the military establishment proposed by Lord CASTLEREAGH, and at which period, or under what circumstances this establishment may or ought to be reduced, the Committee decline to state. This omission certainly marks a very courteous accommodation to the will of Ministers, and an unbounded confidence in their disposition. We are happy, however, to understand that this unaccountable courtesy and confidence is not the unanimous feeling of the Committee, for Mr. CALCRAFT, who is one of its Members, has given notice of a motion to be brought forward soon after the Recess, for the reduction of our military establishment. Mr. CALCRAFT's opinion in the Committee could of course have no weight against the overwhelming majority of Ministerial adherents, or *occasional auxiliaries* of which that Committee is composed. But the public expression of such an opinion, with the grounds upon which it rests, may have some effect in the House of Commons, and must produce a material impression upon the mind of the country. The Committee still aware of the expediency of some profession and show of retrenchment and economy, recommend truly, that the period of attendance for the Clerks at the War Office should be extended—that is, that those the poorest and most laborious servants of the public, should attend each day for two or three hours longer than they have ever done heretofore, without any additional compensation. Such is the concession which this Committee makes to the loud and universal cry of the public for economy—such is the farcical appendix to its declared approbation of an enormous and unnecessary military establishment. But this mock system of retrenchment is of a piece with the entire career of Ministers for the last two years, and the proposition itself originated, no doubt, with that tenacious advocate for *small savings*, Mr. BANKES, who is a diligent Member of the Finance Committee.

[*The Morning Chronicle,—April* 5.

A *mauvais plaisant* being asked in what *measure* Lord Byron and Walter Scott excelled, answered—in *Iambics!*

The tragedy of Germanicus is already a dead letter. Of its merits and demerits so much has been said, and opinions so irreconcileable sported, that it would be endless to give them in detail. We were somewhat struck by the following lines which appear to have been unnoticed:

Plancina to Piso.

" J'ai pu jusqu' a ce jour, inséparable amie.
" Partager vos périls mais non votre infamie!"
In death or danger, still thy friend I'd be,
Faithful in all—except in Infamy!

And again the concluding words of Germanicus:

" Punissez les encor, pour consoler la terre,
" De la perte du bien que j'esperai lui faire."
Double their torture, not for my sad fate,
But for this outrage offered to the state,
Less for the laurels which this arm has won,
Than for the increasing good I might have done.

The propriety of suppressing this piece is evident to all parties; especially in order to keep down the struggles betwixt the Lily and the Violet, the two great contending parties, composed of emigrants and king's household opposed to the host of *demi-soldes* and the malecontents out of place.

We find in several country papers the most cheering accounts of the revival of commerce and manufactures. The Bristol Journal says—" We can state, from the best authority, that, during the last three weeks, a most sensible revival in the trade of this port has been experienced at the Custom-house, and amongst several of our merchants and manufacturers." The Edinburgh paper likewise says the business of the Leith Custom-house has revived considerably of late, which indicates a corresponding improvement in the trade of the port. On Tuesday last no fewer than forty foreign entries were made at the Custom-house.—The Swansea paper congratulates its readers on the great increase of its commercial interests.—The Paddington Canal has of late had a great increase of business in bringing up hardware from Birmingham; and the paper of that town, received yesterday, contians the following paragraph:—

" We are most happy to announce a circumstance which gives us every reason to hope that the sunshine of returning prosperity will speedily beam upon us. It is well known to all in this part of the world, that the *decline* of the iron trade was the forerunner of all the commercial misfortunes we have felt and deplored; we trust that its *revival* will be the harbinger of future prosperity; and that our industrious and patient population will progressively experience the comforts of returning trade and employment. At a meeting of the iron masters at Dudley, on Monday last, it was resolved, 'That in consequence of the very great demand for iron, and its extreme scarcity, an advance of upwards of 15 per cent. be agreed upon. This, we flatter ourselves, is a good omen, and we hail it with joy and confidence."

Various rumours are afloat, not only with respect to the motives which led to Cobbett's self-deportation, but to the condition in which he has left his affairs. A professional friend is entrusted with the sale of the Botley estate, which, however, is not expected to produce much. It is deeply mortgaged. Several claims have been preferred by unexpected creditors. It will be recollected, that Cobbett says, in his Farewell Address—" *I carry nothing from my country*, but my wife and my children;" and such, we are assured, is positively the fact. His debts exceed 10,000*l*. We are enabled to state, that he owes 3000*l*. to a worthy Baronet, whom he once called a *firebrand of Hell!* The resumption of his citizenship in the United States must however, be *assayed* by the payment of a fine of 5000 dollars, to which he had been sentenced by the laws of that country, before he took refuge in England. His admirers in Liverpool gave out that he was going to join the Mexican or Venezuelan patriots. But Cobbett is a better judge than to place himself in harm's way. He deems it " unsafe to come within the wind of such commotion." His *forte* is to set other people by the ears, not to mingle himself in the fray.

INTERESTING INQUEST.

An Inquest was taken a few days since, before D. Green, Esq. Coroner of the Soake of Somersham, in Huntingdonshire, on a body found on the foregoing Saturday, in a small wood or coppice at Padley cum Fenton, near St. Ives, with a hat lying on its face, as if in a somnolent state, with its arms orderly folded across forming a pillow for its head; but which, on a closer inspection, presented the most offensive and horrific spectacle imaginable. An empty, embowelled trunk, a skull bare, bleached, and dissevered from the neck, hands from the arms, arms from the shoulders, legs from the thighs.—all having, from exposure to a summer's heat, a winter's cold, and the ravages of rapacious insects, animals, and birds, melted down and rotted asunder, leaving no traces of the once pleasing anxious being which animated them all. Neither were there letters, papers, or property of any kind (saving a silver hunting watch and two razors, cased), found upon the body but by the initials " C. B." on a pocket handkerchief, and stocking top, and the aid of one witness, it was soon identified, and proved to be that of the late Charles Blacke, aged, 26, and recently the unfortunate occupant of a farm near Peterborough, from whence the pressure of the present times precipitately drove him, about 18 months since, to an obscure lodging at Huntingdon, which he wandered from early one morning in the month of May last, telling his host, with apparent cheerfulness " That if he returned not to dinner, not to expect him until seen." Returning, however, no more; it was supposed he had fled to America, being never more seen or heard of until the sad day above mentioned, which discovered his remains on a spot well known, part of an estate once fondly occupied by himself or family, and on the identical spot where a father had some years past similarly perished; and also a spot close to the residence of a beloved object, compelled on the very eve of marriage to discard him; and a spot, where alas! being obviously broken in fortune, bereft of all friends, and " crossed in hopeless love," it is most reasonably presumed, that, in the absence of all hope, and in a paroxysm of despair, he destroyed himself by laudanum, a small phial of which was found lying by his side.

[*April 5.*

Fresh papers with respect to the Lisbon mission have been most reluctantly brought forward: they are of a nature fully to justify the remark that was made in the House of Commons, that those originally produced threw so little light upon the subject, that they could hardly be deemed the papers ordered: the new ones, on the contrary, throw an excess of light, which, if it does not dazzle the sight, will go far toward blasting the reputation of those concerned in the transaction to which they relate. We have no hesitation now in declaring, that the Lisbon mission stands openly revealed to the view of the country as one of the most infamous jobs that ever disgraced men in public situations.

We have before stated, on the strength of the first papers, that the Prince of BRAZIL had indicated a desire to return to England: and it is proper to remark, that the dispatch in which Lord STRANGFORD informed Ministers of this desire is dated June 21, 1814. From this occurrence on the other side of the Atlantic, we turn our eyes to the European possessions of Portugal; and here we find, that the expenses of the British embassy at Lisbon had unavoidably been very large; but the causes of this vast expenditure having ceased, Mr. SYDENHAM, who was just accepting the office of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, is strictly enjoined by Lord CASTLEREAGH (in a dispatch of July 18 1814, contained in the new papers) to confine " his personal expenses *within his ordinary allowances*" and his Lordship adds, " I cannot " anticipate any public grounds for continuing

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 28 June, 2017

The expenditure of His Majesty's servants at Lisbon on the scale on which it has been conducted during the continuance of the war in "the Peninsula." Such is the tenour of this dispatch to Mr. SYDENHAM, who, it appears, was not able to accept of the situation of which the expenses are thus very properly limited, from ill health. But on the 31st of October—only three months after—we find a dispatch addressed to Mr. CANNING, as at Lisbon; but who, by the way, was still in England;—and what, we ask, is the import of this dispatch; To limit Mr. CANNING's expenses as Mr. SYDENHAM's had been limited? No; but to extend and increase the expenses of Mr. CANNING to the sum of FOURTEEN THOUSAND A YEAR; Mr. SYDENHAM's allowed expenses, to which he is ordered to confine himself, having, we believe, only been five thousand a year.

We must now cast back our thoughts to Lord STRANGFORD's little note; in which it is asserted, that the Prince of BRAZIL felt "eager desires revived in his mind to revisit his native country." This note, dated 21st of June, was indeed received in England before Mr. CANNING set sail to Lisbon; but does that, we demand justify the assignment of fourteen thousand a year, on the very instant, to an Ambassador Extraordinary, for the purpose of receiving his Royal Highness for so we suppose it will be said—when his Royal Highness could not by any possibility arrive in Europe to receive Mr. CANNING at his Court in less than six, we may say eight, months afterwards? The truth is—and we solicit close attention to this undeniable fact—that the Prince's final determination *not* to leave the Brazils was known in sufficient time to have enabled Mr. CANNING to provide for his reception, had that determination been different from what it was.

We have now brought up our reasoning to the most nefarious part of this transaction. On looking over Mr. CANNING's accounts; we find that he has charged the country, and received at its treasury, three quarters, salary up to July 5, 1815. He must have therefore begun to receive his pay as Ambassador from the 5th of October, 1814. At that time HE WAS IN ENGLAND. He did not take leave of the Prince till the 22d of October, nor sail till the 6th of November: but this is not all. The Prince of BRAZIL had intimated a wish that we should convoy his Royal Highness home, as we had convoyed him out. Would it be believed, if we had not dates staring us in the face, that Mr. CANNING began to take pay as Ambassador at the Court of Lisbon, BEFORE THE FLEET SET SAIL FROM THIS COUNTRY, which was to go to the Brazils, there await the preparations of the Prince and his suite, and afterwards return to Europe? Mr. CANNING, as we before showed, debits the country to him in his character of Ambassador at the Court of Lisbon from the 5th of October, 1814: and Admiral BERESFORD'S squadron did not set sail from Plymouth for South America till the 29TH OF THAT MONTH. Mr. CANNING, therefore, could not possibly have any business at the Court of Lisbon, as Ambassador, for more than six months afterwards. For epithets descriptive of such an act we seek not: we simply state the act itself. It is its own both text and comment.

Besides, the country must know that Mr. CANNING was going to Portugal on his own private affairs. He might at any time, therefore, have been accredited to the Court of Lisbon, if it had been necessary: but why, we ask, should an Ambassador have been appointed to that Court at all? No appointment of such expense and dignity had ever occurred before, we believe, for upwards of a century. We do not speak disparagingly of our faithful ally: but surely this is not the day of her meridian splendour. Our KING would never send out a person with the style and title of Ambassador to Lisbon: why should one of that rank have been sent, or deputed, at the present time.

There is no part of this transaction that is not shocking beyond expression. We could easily conceive, that if Mr. PITT had been alive, and been capable, for any political purpose, of sullying his reputation by conferring this appointment, his predominance over the faculties of such a man as Mr. CANNING might have silenced scruples and commanded obedience or acquiescence. But by whom is the appointment now bestowed? We do not speak with our own feelings but with those of Mr. CANNING, when we reply—by one who possesses no weight or consideration in the mind of the person accepting it; by one whom that person had declared to be incompetent, through the want of ability, to a high political station. Is the testimony of improving talent in his Lordship to be inferred from the wisdom which he has evinced in the choice of a representative for his Royal master at the vacant Court of Lisbon? Or is a reciprocal acknowledgment of sagacity in the chooser, and of fitness in the object chosen to pass between the parties as the terms and bond of reconciliation? "And the same day PILATE and HEROD were "made friends together: for before they were at "emnity between themselves"

[*The Times*,—*March*, 31.

Lord Cochrane's advertisement for a loan of 10,000*l*. has been answered by several persons, with the offer of their compliance with his proposition; and it is for him to make his election from among them. The object of his visiting South America might be guessed at, and it is impossible that any man, not corrupted into a forgetfulness of his feelings, who is an Englishman, can be indifferent to the cause of the Patriots of South America, struggling, not only for liberty, but against the inquisitorial tyranny of Old Spain, under the legitimate and well-beloved Ferdinand. We have reason to believe that several men of rank are about following his example. Others are emigrating from the country under the suspension of its Constitution, by those who are professing their attachment to it—This is really a mockery which very much aggravates the evil. Let us hope that the Suspension of the Habeas Corpus will not act like another Edict of Nantes, and drive the most useful, as well as the most honorable members of the community of England from it.—Mr. Wilberforce also; he never rises but some evil follows. Whether it relates to the liberty of the people of England, or the security of the property and lives of Englishmen in our colonies, some mischief is always the consequence. Liberty at home is either suspended, or the property & lives of our countrymen in the colonies put into danger. We never see that little personage rise, but an involuntary shivering comes over us. Some misfortune follows upon it. We do not say, that he is the cause, but he is invariably the black omen of its approach. His motives are the PUREST in the world,—nothing so saint-like,—but the results do not answer his heavenly intentions.

The Bill to prevent seditious meetings has passed the two Houses, and will shortly receive the royal sanction. We have before said, that we object to all its provisions as unnecessary; but against the clause to prevent meetings of the Westminster electors in Palace Yard, we most decidedly object. It will hereafter form a *precedent* for similar enactments: the *precedent* will soon become a *custom*, and that custom, *law*. It is these methods of undermining the constitution that we dread. It would defy the assault of force: but the outworks may be gained by artifice, and the citadel suddenly surprised, and destroyed.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in America to his friend in Glasgow, dated New-York, Feb. 15:—

"In answer to your queries—

"1st, Can the United States of America stand a competition with British goods, in manufacturing to serve themselves in part?

"2d, Will any other European nation cut Britain out of the trade of supplying America with manufactures?

"Know, that the war set the Americans forward in manufacturing, say 50 years, owing to the duties being very high (but they are greatly reduced since the peace); and British goods sold during the war from 200 to 300 per cent. advance higher than usual. From the low price at which British goods have been sold since the peace, the American manufacturers have not only given up, but most of them have been totally ruined: this is the case on the Seaboard, and for at least 100 miles back. You say, from the reduced price of labour, British goods will come out lower than ever: if so, adieu to all manufacturing here. You must not form an idea of a manufactory in America from those in Britain. A person here setting up three or four jennies for spinning, of 60 or 70 spindles each, is looked upon as a great manufacturer. As for any other nation interfering with Britain in the American markets—Know that Britain will carry away 19 parts out of 20 of the whole trade of supplying the United States with manufactures. The trade with France is already coming to a close. They are anxious to deal with the Netherlands, as they say they are the only free nation in Europe, except Britain. But I believe it is because they are able to give them long credit; for gold and credit are the idols the Americans worship. The only articles they can furnish to advantage are a few laces, lawns, toys, cambrics and linens; the last article comes in an abundant supply, also, from Hamburgh, Bremen, and Ireland.

"Mr. Galatin, who was long Secretary of the Treasury, said, in his Reports to Congress at different times, it was impossible for manufacturers to do in the United States, for the following reasons, viz.:—

"1st, On account of the high wages paid to workmen; a day labourer gets a dollar per day, and a mechanic 1⅓ dollar per day; these are the prices in winter; higher prices are given in summer.

"2d, want of capital; for though there are Americans wealthy in the large cities on the coast, they are few in number, and can dispose of their surplus wealth better than in manufacturing,

"3d, The great plenty and cheapness of land, even on inland navigable rivers; it is sold by Congress at two and three dollars per acre."

"Mr. Dallas, also late Secretary of the Treasury, gave in a memorial to Congress in 1815, when they were fixing the present duties on manufactures imported, declaring that at these duties the manufactures of America must fall. Congress passed the bill, however, being mostly landed gentlemen, who knew they could buy cheaper far than they could make, and Mr. Dallas's opinion has been fulfilled."

LONDON

MONDAY, MARCH 24, 1817.

We are really placed in an extraordinary situation, and we believe entirely a novel one. We are weekly assailed by the two extreme factions of the country, and are unmercifully pelted with their respective criminations. One of them, the corrupted instruments of the Minister, will give us no quarter, and we must become like them, the slaves of their patrons, or they will desert us. The other faction, more outrageous, advance indeed, in a more formidable shape, and seeing us, as they say, "*fishing for the wigs*," they threaten us with no less penal consequences than denunciation and ruin. Such factious menaces will not terrify us from the independent and strait forward course we have marked out for ourselves. We feel equal abhorrence at the abject tools of power, as at the wild fomenters of sedition and tumult. Have the former forgotten, that we were the first to expose to the scorn and derision of the public, as well, the mad and absurd system of the Spenceans, as the false and anti-constitutional dogmas of Annual Parliaments and Universal Suffrage. Our zeal, it is well known, has ever been directed to uphold a reverence for the antient laws, and that for them we entertain an almost superstitious devotion. Our efforts are directed to ward off those frightful calamities, which overwhelm every society, when the attachment and respect for its consecrated institutions are effaced, whether such a result proceed from the government, or from the turbulent disturbers of the public order. But when the people are stirred up to the very dregs by mischievous appeals to their passions, authority will become impotent, opposed to the irresistable power of a nation driven into tumult and confusion. Our politics are purely English—we abhor any French inoculation. Our guide and our compass are the laws and the statutes of England—we mean not only to go no farther than they will justify us, but to give all our aid against encroachments upon them. But if we are to be driven into the extreme case of having no alternative but that of being either a slave or a rebel—that we should be left to choose only between poisons—between an oppressor or an assassin— our case is indeed desperate. When the hope to arrive at a wholesome state is despairingly deferred,—when the expectation to seek the redress of our grievances in a calm, legitimate, English course of proceeding, shall be taken away; when no murmur is to be heard, and no complaint allowed to be uttered—then, indeed, we shall be a fallen and a sunk nation.

The existing administration itself might at a future day be thankful, and correctly appreciate our efforts, however feeble, to give a more salutary direction to public opinion, to awaken and again to restore that attachment of the people to their most wise laws and institutions, and to warm and to rescue them out of that wild mischief, into which they are now attempted to be drawn, by writers and apostles, whose vacillating opinions change with the hour, and are governed by no policy but that of a sordid interest, or a turbid ambition.

The parliament has, however, deposited with the present Ministers the power of consolidating their already overbearing influence. They are entrusted, uncontroulably with the public vengeance against the suspected disturbers of the public order. The law is, for the time, repealed, and in the language of Magna Charta, to be applied to all *infringements* upon it, *now holden for none*. The law is gone, and discretionary power usurps its place,—this too in a country proud and boasting of its being a country of law; in which the unshaken confidence in its protection, gave that matchless manliness of character, that exalted heroism, which raised England to be the first and the most envied nation of the universe. May the ministers, from an extreme and usurped power, never be plunged into that extremity of guilt, as to break the hearts, as well as the fortunes of the nation. The same abject submission that will bring them under their yoke, will not then raise itself, perhaps, even in opposition to the public enemy.

Among the other interesting occurrences of the week, is the debate on the treatment of Buonaparté. We shall not be suspected of any undue partiality to the Colonial Minister, but entertaining strongly and conscientiously an opinion, we shall as fearlessly express it. We have not forgotten the *tyrant* Buonaparté though our compassion may be excited for the prisoner. But can Europe forget his atrocious murders? Can myriads of families erase from their recollections his cruel imprisonments, the afflictions, the deaths growing out of his murderous conscription? He is now a prisoner. We shall not take upon ourselves the discussion, whether England ought to have degraded herself into being his gaoler, and into all the suspicion and odium belonging to that character. But he is a prisoner, and we believe he is the solitary instance of such a prisoner, in possession of the freedoms and accomodations he now enjoys. We venerate the true English feelings of Lord Holland, who moved the question, but we do consider the answer of Lord Bathurst a full and a complete one. We may resume this subject.

We see that Lord Grenville, as it appears to us, with a zeal for African liberty, not very reconcilable with English restraints, is again agitating the Slave Registry Bill. We cannot discover the reason of this as from all the papers before us the Legislative Assemblies of the Island, are taking the most effectual measures for that object. Some consciences make compromises with themselves, and when their support is given to restrain the liberties of the people at home, they take the flattering unction to their souls—that they are at least stirring up abroad, amischievous spirit of resistance.

[*The Champion March*, 24.

The quantity of tea consumed in England amounted, in the year 1814, to 24, 640,000lb. The custom-house duty, in the course of that year, upon tea sold for internal consumption, amounted,

At 6 per cent. to something about - -	£. 250,000
And the Excise duty, at 60 per cent. to -	3,880,000
	£4,130,000

The internal consumption of the last year did not exceed 20, 480,000lb. of tea—less by above one-sixth than the consumption of 1814 while the revenue collected in the year 1816 amounted to somewhat less than 3,000,000*l*, a decline, during only two short years, of above four millions of lbs, or one sixth in the weight of tea consumed, and of nearly 1100000*l*. or more than a fourth in the *ad valorem* duties. We are convinced that, since the return of peace, large cargoes of tea have been smuggled into consumption; for never surely was such encouragement held out to the dishonest trader in any article, as by a duty of 96, or very nearly cent. per cent. upon its value. This tax, moreover, is not upon the price of tea as bought and shipped in China; it is on the price which it fetches at the Company's sales in London; and is, therefore, probably *two hundred* per cent. upon the price for which it could be purchased at Canton, with the added charge of navigation home to Europe. This is a temptation to the smuggler and source of injury to the revenue.

The Ex-Empress Maria Louisa was never attached to Napoleon. She had been prepossessed in favour of the Prince of Bavaria; but the commands of her father, and the supposed interests of her family overcame all hesitations; and the splendour of the French Throne was not without considerable influence in the first months of her enjoying it. But Buonaparté's coarseness of language, his notorious intercourse with other women, and his constant habit of abusing and triumphing over her father, quite alienated her from him. It is a certain fact, that the Ex-Empress herself was the person who made the discovery to her father of the plot to carry off Young Napoleon, during the *hundred days?*

HOUSE OF COMMONS,—MARCH 19.

SPANISH AMERICA.

Mr. Brougham called the attention of the House to the present state of the Spanish and Portuguese Governments in South America. The facts which he had heard were these:—eight months ago, an expedition had been sent from Rio Janeiro to Monte-Video; part of the troops went by land, and part by sea: and, when they joined, they took up a strong position against that city. When the just accounts came away, they were either actually besieging it, or threatening to commence the attack. He had heard, that the Spanish Government had agreed to cede Monte-Video to Portugal, in exchange for Olivenza. Now, he maintained, that Monte-Video did not belong to Spain, but to the independent party; or, as they were sometimes improperly called, the revolted provinces, which had conquered it before the restoration of Ferdinand; and therefore Ferdinand could have no right to dispose of it. Be this as it may, a force of 10,000 Portuguese troops were now under the walls of the place. For the success of the independent part of South America almost all men were now putting up their prayers: but it could hardly be supposed that this expedition was now going on against Monte-Video without the sanction of the Spanish Government. This was of the more importance, as the convention between Spain and Portugal was said to have been executed with the connivance of our agents, and that Lord Beresford was Generalissimo of the Portuguese army when that expedition sailed. He should therefore move, "That an humble Address be presented to the Prince Regent, praying that there be laid before the House, copies of any treaties or conventions relative to the cession of Monte-Video to Portugal; and of any correspondence respecting the same, so far as such correspondence could be communicated without injury to the public service."

Lord Castlereagh said, that this Government was in no degree party to any foreign treaty on this subject; but had remained quite neutral. As to Marshal Beresford, his duties ought not to be confounded with those of a British Officer. While he was in the service of the Crown of Portugal, he must not be considered as acting for this country. However, if we considered the relations between Spain and Portugal, it was not probable that any such treaty could have been made.

Mr. Lamb said, if a British Officer of his distinction had acted in this manner, he must be supposed to have acted in conjunction with the Government.

Lord Castlereagh replied, that according to the general law of nations, Lord Beresford must be considered as acting in the service of the Crown of Portugal, and was not at liberty to disclose their operations to any other Power.

Here the conversation dropped.

Mr. Ponsonby then asked, whether it were true, that this Government had interfered with the United States, as to the conduct which its citizens ought to pursue towards the Spanish provinces?

Lord Castlereagh said, the measures adopted by North America had been taken solely and exclusively upon a view of what became her and her own power.

Mr. Ponsonby then desired to call the attention of the House to a treaty of alliance between Spain and this country, dated 5th July, 1814. The Noble Lord had said, that our relation with Spain was one of strict neutrality; but, by the third article of this treaty, it was stated, that his Britannic Majesty, being anxious that the subjects of the revolted provinces should return to their lawful Sovereign, engaged not to furnish arms to them. Now, what folly had our Ministers shewn to enter into an engagement of this sort? By declaring that Great British felt an anxiety on this subject, it was only encouraging Old Spain to persevere, and discouraging the provinces from asserting their independence. This treaty, it appeared, was signed by Sir H. Wellesley; he should therefore move for copies of all instructions sent to Sir H. Wellesely, under which he was authorized to sign it.

Lord Castlereagh was astonished that this question had not been brought forward sooner; the treaty had been on the table nearly two years. He would merely state, therefore, that the prin-

tiple of mediation had been taken up and acted upon; but not having succeeded, it was the wish of this Government to contribute to the restoration of the provinces, provided it could be done consistent y with the relations existing between Spain & this country.

Mr. Ponsonby had never heard of the treaty till within these few days.

Mr. Brougham observed, that by the second article, his Catholic Majesty expressed his concurrence with the sentiments of his Britannic Majesty, as to the injustice and inhumanity of continuing the African slave trade. But how had his Catholic Majesty acted? In what way had he shown his abhorrence of this unjust and inhuman traffic? Truly, by importing 20,000 slaves into Cuba, and 10 000 into Portugal [Hear.] He now wished to know, whether any correspondence had taken place between this Government and Old Spain relative to these proceedings?

Lord Castlereagh said, that a negotiation was now pending and therefore he was unable to give a final answer.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF CHANCERY, MARCH 18.

WAT TYLER.

SOUTHEY *v.* SHERWOOD AND OTHERS.

This was a motion for an Injunction against the selling of "*Wat Tyler*," on the ground that the sentiments of the work were hostile to the author's present mode of thinking, and to his interests; inasmuch as they would hurt his reputation with the Public, both in point of literature & lucre.

Mr. HART, in moving for the Injunction, cited the case of Macklin *v.* Richardson, as a precedent in the present case. It appeared, that in the year 1770, an injunction was moved for, on the part of Mr. Macklin, for the suppression of part of the publication of a farce called "*Love A la Mode.*" Mr. Macklin, it was there stated, had never published the farce himself, but had permitted it to be acted in two particular instances; the one of which was for the benefit of an actor, for which he received twenty pounds; and the other for the benefit of another actor, for which he received thirty pounds. In both these instances a short-hand writer, of the name of Gurney, had been employed at the Theatre, in taking notes of the farce; and not long after, a part of the farce made its appearance in a monthly Magazine.—It was then contended, that, by being acted, the farce was published; and that, therefore, the Injunction must be refused. Lord Camden, then Lord Chancellor, however, maintained, that notwithstanding the farce had been acted, and was so far published, yet, that Mr. Macklin had a right to the benefits and profits arising from the printing and publishing his own farce. Upon these grounds he granted the Injunction. Mr. Hart therefore contended, that Mr. Southey, for the same reasons, was entitled to the profits arising from printing and publishing the work, as well as now to suppress it.

Sir S. ROMILLY, on the part of the Defendants, contended that the Court had no power to grant the injunction, inasmuch as Mr. Southey could not have maintained an action for damages in a Court of Law, supposing this libellous production had been pirated and subsequently published; he quoted the case of the publication of the work of Dr. Walcott, in Vesey's Reports, where it was clearly decided that a man could not claim property in a libel. Such was the opinion of Lord Chief Justice Eyre. He contended, that it would be the wages of sin to take the profits of such a work. He resisted the application on the ground that it was not such a publication as entitled the author to the protection of the Court; he would venture to say, that a more dangerous, mischievous, and seditious publication had never issued from the press; clothed in the most seductive language it was calculated to excite a spirit of disaffection and hatred to the Government and Constitution of the country, as well as open rebellion against the Sovereign. The Learned Counsel then proceeded to read several extracts from the work, in order to show its evil tendency. The most striking passage was the speech of Dr. Ball, to this effect:—

"Friends! Brethren! for ye are my Brethren all;
Englishmen met in arms to advocate
The cause of freedom! hear me! pause awhile
In the career of vengeance; it is true
I am a priest; but, as these rags may speak,
Not one who riots in the poor man's spoil,
Or trades with his Religion. I am one
Who preach the law of Christ, and in my life
Would practice what he taught. The Son of God
Came not to you in power:—humble in mien,
Lowly in heart, the man of Nazareth
Preach'd mercy, justice, love: 'Woe unto ye,
Ye that are rich:—if that ye would be saved,
Sell that ye have, and give unto the poor.'
So taught the Saviour: oh, my honest friends!
Have ye not felt the strong indignant throb
Of justice in your bosoms, to behold
The lordly Baron feasting on your spoils?
Have you not in your hearts arraign'd the lot
That gave him on the couch of luxury
To pillow his head, and pass the festive day
In sportive feasts, and ease, and revelry?
Have you not often in your conscience ask'd
Why is the difference, wherefore should that man,
No worthier than myself, thus Lord it over me,
And bid me labour, and enjoy the fruits?
The God within your breasts has argued thus!
The voice of truth has murmur'd; came ye not
As helpless to the world?—Shines not the sun
With equal ray on both?—Do ye not feel
The self-same winds of heaven as keenly parch ye?
Abundant is the earth—the Sire of all
Saw and pronounc'd that it was very good.
Look round: the vernal fields smile with new flowers,
The budding orchard perfumes the soft breeze,
And the green corn waves to the passing gale.
There is enough for all, but your proud Baron
Stands up, and arrogant of strength, exclaims,
'Iam a Lord—by nature I am noble:
These fields are mine, I was born to them,
I was born in the castle—you, poor wretches,
Whelp'd in the cottage, are by birth my slaves.
Almighty God! such blasphemies are utter'd
Almighty God! such blasphemies believ'd;
My Brethren, these are truths, and weighty ones;
Ye all are equal; nature made ye so.
Equality is your birth-right. When I gaze
On the proud palace, and behold one man,
In the Blood-purpled robes of royalty,
Feasting at ease, and lording over millions;
Then turn me to the hut of poverty,
And see the wretched labourer, worn with toil,
Divide his scanty morsel with his infants;
I sicken, and indignant at the sight,
'Blush for the patience of humanity."

He concluded by submitting to his Lordship, that in favour of such publication the Plaintiff had no right to expect the interference of the Court.

The CHANCELLOR to this said, it was not for him to pronounce any opinion on the merits or tendency of the work; he could only look at it as a question of property. He, however, intimated an opinion against Mr. Southey, on the ground that the work had been published many years without any previous attempt, on the part of Mr. Southey, to call it in—that its discrepancy from the author's present sentiments was no ground for an Injunction; he could only interfere to protect the property; and without disposing of the application then, he took the papers home.

MARCH 12.

The LORD CHANCELLOR gave judgment in this case, and spoke to the following effect:—"I have looked into all the affidavits, and have also read the book itself: I take the bill of injunction to be a bill which goes the length of stating, that the work was composed in 1794, by Mr. Southey; that it is his own production, and that it has been published by the Defendants without his sanction or authority. The bill, therefore, seeks for the produce of the work, and an injunction for its suppression. I have examined most of the cases that I could meet with, containing precedents for injunctions of this nature, and I find that they all proceed upon the ground of title to the property in the Plaintiff. On this head there has been a distinction taken to which perhaps more authority belongs than at first I was aware of, supported as it is by the opinion of Lord Chief Justice Eyre; by whom it was expressly stated, that a person cannot recover damages for a work which is calculated to do injury to the Public. In the case of Dr. Walcott, as to the pulication of his work under the name of Peter Pindar, the Court found, that inasmuch as he could not recover damages by action, it was therefore not bound to grant an injunction to secure to him the profits of the printing. I hold the same opinion. It is very true that in some sense it might operate so as to leave persons at liberty to multiply copies of such mischievous publications; but to this my answer is that sitting here in a Court of Equity, I have nothing to do with the nature of the property, or the conduct of the parties, excepting so far as applies to civil interests; and if the publication be mischievous, either on the part of the author or the bookseller, it is not my province to interfere. In the present instance, the party applies for his civil interests only, and this Court is the proper place for such an application. I shall say nothing upon the nature of the book itself, because it appears to me, that the principle upon which I am about to declare my opinion makes it unnecessary, except so far as it would naturally affect any mind, upon looking at all the circumstances of the case. This is a book containing sentiments not now entertained by the author, at least so I understand. It was composed 23 years ago, in 1794; and was offered by Mr. Southey to two booksellers, the one of the name of Ridgeway, and the other of Symonds, for publication. They were twice consulted, and twice declined to publish the work, for reasons not stated. So far, therefore, I must look at the book, as I am led, I may say judicially, to suspect that the nature of the work formed the principal reason for its non-publication. It has been left, then, for 23 years, and has now been published by the Defendants. Taking all these circumstances, therefore, into my consideration, having consulted all the cases I could find touching the question, and entertaining precisely the same opinion as my Lord Chief Justice Eyre, it appears to me that I cannot grant this injunction until Mr. Southey has maintained his right to this property by action."

Mr. SHADWELL observed, that so sensible was Mr. Southey of the indecency, impropriety, and dangerous tendency of this work, that he had thought it right to undergo the disgrace of acknowledging it to be his own production, in order that it might be totally suppressed.

The LORD CHANCELLOR.—Sitting, as I do, in a Civil Court, it is not my province to administer justice as to the character or conduct of individuals, but merely to take care of their property. During the whole course of my life, I have been most careful of that property, and shall continue to preserve the same line of conduct to the end of my life.

[*The Statesman,—March* 22.

FRENCH TRAGEDY OF GERMANICUS.

The following is a further account from the French Papers: it is written by the same M. Martainville who wrote the narrative which we published in our last; but which narrative Mr. M. disavows, the Censors of the Press, (who might be expected to confine themselves, he says, to articles of policy) having rendered it *incomplete*; its true sense being frequently interrupted, and even entirely changed, by omissions, interpolations, and substitutions of words, making the printed article entirely different from the manuscript article.

After this declaration he says—"I shall proceed to the examination of the piece; and it will be easy for me to prove, that it was far from meriting that *furious* success which was endeavoured to be procured for it. The subject is ill chosen. Though capable of affording to Tacitus a grand historical picture, it cannot be confined within the limits which the severity of the rules of our drama prescribes to authors.

The suspicious and cruel *Tiberius* has ordered the death of *Germanicus*. The ambitious *Piso* executes the order of his master. He is punished for his obedience:—Such is the whole of the tragedy. From the first scene it is seen, it is known, that *Germanicus* will die; his fate is determined; nothing can change it; and the pity which the situation of that Prince excites, being unvaried by the alternatives of hope and fear, soon becomes fatiguing, and ceases to afford an interest sufficiently powerful to support the tragedy.

The scene is at Antioch. *Sejanus*, the favourite of *Tiberius*, has arrived incognito in that city. He conceals himself by assuming the dress of a slave, and during night obtains an interview with *Sentius* (who commands under *Germanicus*), of whom he asks information respecting the discord which prevails between *Germanicus* and *Piso*. *Sentius* throws all the blame on *Piso*, and eulogizes the virtues of *Germanicus*:

L'etranger le *cherit*, le peuple Romain *l'aime*,
Le Senat *l'idolatre*
The stranger cherished him, the people loved,
The Senate idolized.

This *Germanicus*, cherished, beloved, and adored, is just recovered from a dangerous indisposition: and the people have passed from the extreme of grief to all the intoxication of joy, *Sejanus* informs *Sentius* that *Germanicus* must perish, and that *Tiberius* has determined he shall fall by the hand of *Piso*. *Sentius* enters into the plot, and now thinks of nothing so much as the destruction of that Prince whom he had so highly praised. He, however, regrets that *Piso* should be the instrument of the Emperor's vengeance, and wishes for that employment himself. *Sejanus*, however, reconciles him to his part of the task, by showing that *Piso* is destined to be sacrificed for the crime he is to be prevailed on to commit. *Sentius* gives himself up to dreams of ambition, and says—

Le moindre ambitieux n'est que le plus timide.
The less ambitious is the more a coward.

This verse was warmly applauded; the pit was crowded with the *ambitious*.

The army has revolted in favour of *Piso*, who has been dismissed from his command by *Germanicus*. Foreseeing the dangers which threaten him, *Germanicus* wishes to remove his family to the territory of a neighbouring sovereign, who is indebted to him for his throne. *Agrippina*, on the contrary, wishes to share the dangers of her husband, though she should have to witness a repetition of the frightful scenes which attended the mutiny of the army of *Germanicus* on the banks of the Rhine, when

Le rebelle trainit le rebelle au supplice,
Et se faisait bourreau pour n'etre pas complice.
One rebel's blood another rebel spilt,
To shun the penalty of kindred guilt.

Agrippina does not leave Antioch; but, surrounded by her children, and the youngest in her arms, addresses the soldiers, and prevails on them to return to their duty. *Piso* also submits to *Germanicus*, for which he is reproached by his wife *Plaucina*. He informs her that his submission is merely a feint, in order that he may strike his enemy with more certainty. *Piso* entertains a strong repugnance to the employment of poison, and proposes to poniard *Germanicus*, on an approaching interview, when he is to appear before him as a supplicant. He brandishes before *Plaucina*, and his friends, the dagger, which in the hand of a new *Brutus*, is to stab him whom he regards as a *Cæsar*. *Marcus*, the son of *Piso*, whose attachment to *Germanicus* is unshaken, surprises his father armed with the dagger. *Piso* endeavours to hide it in his bosom, and *Marcus* is full of anxiety to prevent the crime, the commission of which he apprehends. *Germanicus* enters full of confidence, and orders the lictors to withdraw, saying—

"Retire! I am not among enemies."

Plaucina rejoices at this want of caution, and the most interesting scene in the piece occurs. *Marcus* endeavours to stop his father as he is advancing towards *Germanicus*. *Piso* says aside to his son—"My hand is disarmed." *Marcus* points to the poniard concealed in his breast, and replies—"Your heart is not." *Germanicus* asks *Marcus* why he interrupts his father; and stepping towards *Piso*, addresses him thus, while he restores his arms—

"Resume your sword, and speak without restraint."

Piso cannot resist so much generosity. His hatred is subdued, and he falls at the feet of *Germanicus*, who raises him up and embraces him.

This reconciliation threatens to defeat the plan of *Sejanus* and *Sentius*. The latter, therefore, resolves to show *Piso* a letter which *Germanicus* had previously written to *Tiberius* requesting his conduct, and to persuade him that the Prince was working his destruction at the very moment when he had vowed the oblivion of their past differences. *Sejanus* [illegible] from Rome the Emperor's ring, which was to be exhibited to *Piso*, because he had sworn on seeing it, to commit the crime of which it was to be the signal; and also the instrument, for it contained enclosed within it a deadly poison. It is contrived that the ring shall be delivered to him by *Germanicus* himself, who informs him, that it was the Emperors' desire he should so receive it. *Piso*, who perfectly understands this order, abandons the idea of stabbing *Germanicus*, as he had at first intended, and resolves to employ the contents of the ring. Accordingly, in the Temple, in the presence of the gods, he poisons the cup of peace, and afterwards recounts to *Plaucina* all the details of this exploit, of which he boasts. *Germanicus* is carried to the statue of *Augustus*, at the foot of which he expires; attributing his death to *Piso* and *Plaucina*. *Piso* announces his intention of assuming the reins of the government; but *Sejanus* appears in the character of *Commissioner Extraordinary* from Cæsar, and orders *Piso* to be arrested, who now foresees the fate which the atrocious policy of *Tiberius* had prepared for him. *Piso* is carried off a prisoner, and while *Agrippina* is invoking vengeance on their betrayers, the curtain falls.

Throughout the whole of the piece, a character of good-nature is given to *Germanicus*, which amounts to silliness. *Piso* is drawn after the model of the weak and irresolute *Macbeth*, who trembles at the thought of assassination, the fruits of which he wishes to enjoy; while *Plaucina* urges him to the crime, and is ready to set him an example in committing it. *Marcus* is nothing more than a feeble copy of *Arsaces* in *Artaxerxes*, and other personages of the same sort, who are to be found in many tragedies.

The author has long lived in a circle in which he had opportunities of meeting and studying the models on which he has founded the characters of *Sejanus* and *Sentius*. It is not improbable that he has given us two portraits from nature, and, were it required, we could perhaps name the originals.

The style is the most commendable part of this tragedy. It is nervous and concise, but almost always obtained at the expense of elegance and harmony: which are qualities the author appears to despise. As his style is *Anti-Racinian*, his friends call it *Cornelian*.

Germanicus, which may be classed among the best productions of the author of *Marius a Minturnes* is, upon the whole, a piece too feeble to rank even among tragedies of the third order.

Had it been the work of a laborious and modest poet, who had always in his proper sphere discharged the duties of a good citizen and a peaceable subject, it would have obtained little notice. The present age has taught poets the means of securing to their productions, at least for a short while, a scandalous celebrity:—that means is to deserve exile.

One of the last numbers of the *Journal des Debat* gives the following account of the state of matrimony in England, for the year 1816:—

Wives eloped	1,132
Husbands run away	2,348
Legally divorced	4, 175
Living in open hostility	17,345
Secretly discontented	13,279
Mutually indifferent	55,240
Passing for happy	3, 175
Hardly happy	0, 127
Truly happy	13
Total	96,834

We have here, as our facetious neighbours tell us, a new species of statistics. One of the first moralists of France, it is added, is engaged in forming a similar calculation respecting the city of Paris; and it will be curious to see the advantage which one nation has over the other in the matrimonial balance.

Extract of a letter from St. Bernard, dated Dec. 23.—"It is with great pain I have to state to you, that on the 18th a dreadful avalanche buried two domesties of this, and four men of the village of St. Peter, without it being possible to relieve them. Four of them had left the convent to carry letters; the two others had gone from the village to meet them, and all have disappeared. Not hearing any thing of these unfortunate men, and anxious about their fate, we all left the convent in a body. Night overtook us in the hollows of the mountain, and we had great difficulty in rejoining one another. The weather was so dreadful that we crossed each other without perceiving it. After various vain researches we at last discovered three dead bodies buried under the snow, to the depth of seven feet. To add to our misfortunes, all our dogs have been buried in the snow except one. These faithful creatures were long the hope of the traveller, and their race is now nearly extinct. For this week past the snow has accumulated in immense masses, some of which are precipitated down to the lake.

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, BY M. D. CRUZ, IN BAKE-HOUSE LANE,
WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, &c. &c. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.
Gentlemen about to change their stations, are requested to give notice to the PRINTER, *who will pay due attention to their Orders.*

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Wednesday, 13th August, 1817.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MARCH 31.

THE EASTER RECESS.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved, that at its rising the House do this day adjourn till this day fortnight.

Mr. PONSONBY—Sir, I do not rise for the purpose of offering the slightest opposition to this motion, for, on the contrary, I could have wished Ministers had given a longer period, had I been convinced that during that period something effectual for the good of the country would have been accomplished. This day, Sir, this House has witnessed the Royal Assent given by Commission to the last of those coercive measures for restraining the people of England. I believe that much of that confusion which has arisen in the country may be traced to the distresses at present unfortunately prevailing in the country, and to this, I doubt not, that we may successfully trace all the disturbances excited. Ministers, however, having proposed to adjourn to this day fortnight, I trust, Sir, that I may be allowed to express my most ardent hopes that the period during which we adjourn will not be lost, [hear, hear!]. I hope, Sir, that feeling the distress which pervades, I regret to say, every district of the country, they will shew they are not by any means inclined to overlook the true causes of that distress, but on the contrary, are prepared to meet them boldly. The inhabitants of this country have from their infancy, Sir, been accustomed to look up to Parliament, as the only source from which they can legitimately hope for a redress of their wrongs, and I must say, that in the present alarming crisis, they have shewn their attachment to Parliament, by applying to that branch of the Legislature solely for redress. It certainly therefore becomes the imperative duty of Parliament to shew that such confidence has not been placed in them in vain, [hear, hear!]. Let it not be said that a British Parliament knows only how to coerce, not to relieve the country, but let it on the contrary be shewn, that while we feel for the distresses of the country we are sincerely disposed to relieve them. It is in vain, Sir, we hope to see things in a better situation than they are at the present moment, unless we strenuously exert ourselves to examine into and remove the causes, as far as we possibly can, of the public calamities. I can assure you and the House, that the country at present is looking up to this and the other House of Parliament with an awful anxiety, and that much is expected from Ministers—Much will, I hope, be done by them during the present short recess for alleviating the sufferings of the people and preventing the increase of disturbances. A complete abolition of every species of suffering cannot be rationally hoped for at once, but every means should be taken for accomplishing that end. The eyes of the country, Sir, are directed to us with an indescribable anxiety for what we shall do; may I hope they do not look to us in vain, [hear, hear, hear!]. After expressing his sincere regret at the much lamented indisposition of the Speaker, the Right Honourable Gentleman trusted the recess would be much improved by Ministers, and he could have wished, for the sake of the Speaker's ill-health and the opportunity which Ministers would have had for examining into the resources of the country, that the adjournment had been longer.

Mr. CANNING—Ministers, he could assure the House, were disposed as much as any class of men could be, to attend to and relieve the distresses of the country. At the same time he thought the Right Honourable Gentleman who had just addressed the House, had excited the hopes of the country too much by the delusive prospect, that during the recess the Ministers could accomplish the complete removal of public calamity. If the Right Honourable Genleman meant really what he said, then he had imposed a very hard task on Ministers. On the part of Goverment he was at liberty to say, no exertions had been wanting to ameliorate the condition of the country, and he hopes they might be able to give at least a partial relief. Besides, such high expectations as the Right Honourable Gentleman had held out could only lead to disturbance instead of preventing it. High hopes often ended in complete delusions, and it was therefore better to be moderate.

Mr. PONSONBY—Sir, I have been not by any means understood by the Right Honourable Gentleman who has just spoken. Sir, you and all who heard me must know that I did not in the slightest degree intimate, that it was possible for Ministers at once to remove the causes of the public calamity; and I must say, Sir, that not one step has yet been taken by Ministers for the accomplishment of that great object, [hear, hear, hear!]—The Ministers have coerced but not relieved the people, [hear, hear, hear!].

Mr. BROUGHAM—On an occasion like the present, he should have been the last to presume to address the House, or to detain them one moment, had it not been for the few words delivered by the Right Honourable Gentleman on the other side. That Right Honourable Gentleman (Mr. Canning) had imputed motives to, and put words in the mouth of his Right Honourable Friend (Mr. Ponsonby), for which there was no foundation in truth. Never had there been within the walls of Parliament a speech more moderate in its tone, more conciliating in its nature, and more calculated to do good, than the speech which his much and justly respected Friend (Mr. Ponsonby) had delivered. He (Mr. Brougham) was only sorry that his Friend had been too sanguine in his expectations of what Ministers would do, as he must say he had not the slightest hope of what they would do, when he remembered the manner in which the Finance Committee had been appointed. The origin of that Committee was too well known to be ever forgotten by the country. And pray, he would ask, to what was the appointment of this Committee owing? [hear, hear!] Was it to any anxiety on the part of Ministers to alleviate, or even to really consider the distresses of the country? Alas! the painful experience of every one in the country taught them the contrary, [hear, hear, hear!]. He remembered well the cause of its being appointed. That cause was the wish expressed by his Right Honourable Friend (Mr. Ponsonby) that a Noble Friend of his would revive his motion last year respecting the State of the Nation. This wish had extorted from Ministers the appointment of this Committee, and but for this wish it never had been appointed, [loud cheering from the Opposition Benches]. Here he could not avoid taking notice of one clause which Ministers in their immoderate and unprecedented hurry for Legislation had procured to be inserted in the Bill, which had this day received the Royal Assent. The clause he alluded to was the one respecting the meeting to be held in Palace-yard by the Inhabitants and Electors of Westminster. That a regulation was necessary to prevent seditious and unconstitutional meetings, he was persuaded there was not one among them would deny. The meetings at Westminster (he meant in Palace-yard) had been charged with being disorderly, and they were therefore now to be prevented. The wisdom, however, of these Legislators who had enacted this clause, would be found to be perfect folly, and indeed he could assure the House there was every probability of a meeting being again held in Palace-yard before the Houses of Parliament met after the adjournment, [hear, hear, hear!] He would not, however, be surprised if such a meeting should be stigmatised as acting in contempt of, and disobedience to the laws of Parliament, and loaded with all the epithets which meetings friendly to the cause of the people were. But however numerous such a meeting might be (and it was not for him to say that it would be well or ill attended), he must say that it might, in perfect consistency with the clause, severe as it was, which had just been enacted, be held, [hear, hear!]. The Bill, be it remembered, had been hurried through the House in a manner, to say the least of it, most unprecedented in either House of Parliament, yet notwithstanding the wisdom of those who framed the clause, there were several obvious flaws in this very Bill. In the clause which had been passed it was declared, "that it shall not be lawful for any person or persons to convene or call together, or give any notice for convening or calling together, any meeting of persons consisting of more than fifty, &c, for the purpose or on the pretext of considering any petition, complaint, remonstrance, declaration or other address to the King, or to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, or to both or either Houses of Parliament, for alteration of matters in Church or State." This seemed mighty plausible, & might, to many who did not consider the subject, appear a very formidable barrier in the way of these meetings, but in fact it was none at all; for in the first place he begged to say, that this clause did not prevent the people of Westminster meeting on any day they chose, for the purpose of petitioning his Royal Highness the Prince Regent for a removal of Ministers, [loud cheering from the Opposition Benches]. To be sure the clause said, that no meeting should be held, &c. for addressing his Royal Highness the Prince Regent for an alteration of matters in Church and State; but he had yet to learn what connection there was between Ministers and the matters of Church and State, [loud cheering]. Ministers were, to be sure, in a certain sense, belonging to the State: but would any man say they were so far identified with the State as to become part of it?—Whoever the individuals might be whom the existing Ruler of the Country might select for his Ministers, it was still evident to every man of common sense they by no means were "the State." It followed, therefore, of course, that the meetings could be held in direct opposition to this clause, but yet in no violation of it. Another thing well worthy of notice was, that this clause prevented such meetings from being held on either of the days on which Parliament or the Courts in Westminster Hall met. To-morrow, therefore, these meetings might be held, for to-morrow neither Parliament nor the Courts of law meet, and what was to hinder them? A third remark on this singular clause would, he was confident, shew the House its gross absurdity. It enacted, that no such meetings were to be held within the distance of one mile "*from the gate*" of Westminster Hall. Let the House mark the expression "from the gate of Westminster Hall." This was really very good, but were its provisions duly considered? It was very true they could not meet within a mile from the gate of the Hall, but where was the law prohibiting them from meeting within the Hall? [loud cries of hear, hear, hear!] The House of Parliament had agreed to debar them from meeting a mile from the gate of the Hall, yet in defiance of this mile the electors could meet within half a pistol shot of the doors of both Houses of Parliament, [hear, hear, hear!] Such were the absurdities of one of the most astonishing Acts which had ever received the sanction of a British Legislature. Such was the wisdom displayed in this most extraordinary and unparalleled Act, [cheers]. While he, in the discharge of his duty to the public, brought these gross absurdities into notice, merely for the purpose of shewing the folly of the Act being so hurriedly passed through the House, he trusted he should not be the means of Ministers adopting any new measures on the subject. Enough, yea infinitely more than enough, had been done by Ministers to direct the attention of Parliament and the country from the long, the ardently desired measures of economy and reform, [hear, hear, hear!]. Yes, he repeated, no exertions had been wanting to divert the attention of the country from those much looked for retrenchments, which we had been taught to expect. He, in the name of his suffering country, implored and intreated the House, no longer to allow such efforts of Ministers to engage them. He implored them to remember the duty they owed to themselves, their country, and to justice itself. Much had our country borne, many were the sacrifices she had made in the cause of freedom, and surely painful was the thought that such sacrifices were to be rewarded by her being stripped of every thing like liberty, and by no attention being paid to her complaints, [hear, hear!]. During the short recess, he begged most earnestly to impress on Ministers one consideration, namely, the absolute necessity of taking no measures whatever with respect to Spanish America. Freedom, sacred freedom, was the birthright of man, and to rob him of that right was to rob him of his all. He trusted that his Majesty's Ministers would not interfere even in what was called a mediation between Spain and Spanish America, but preserve that neutrality which became British Legislators. The Learned Gentleman concluded an animated speech, by imploring Ministers to remember what they owed to themselves and their country, and not to amuse by false or delusive hopes, [loud cheering from the Opposition Benches].

Mr. BATHURST, at some length, argued, that it was impossible for Ministers to be more anxious than they had been for the public welfare. He admitted that every facility had been given by Ministers to the inhabitants of Westminster meeting, and these opportunities of meeting had not been kept secret. The malignancy of individuals had induced Government to resort to those measures they had adopted, and he trusted Government would be believed when they asserted that it was with great pain they were forced to exercise such powers as the House had committed to them.

Mr. CURWEN.—The speech delivered by his Right Honourable Friend (Mr. Ponsonby) had been perhaps one of the most moderate in its temper, spirit, and tendency, ever delivered in Parliament. The House was now to adjourn for the short period of two weeks, and he trusted the Members would part in peace. Much, infinitely much, depended on the character of the House, and the opinion in which it was held by the public. Every man who loved his country, every man who saw the state in which that country was placed, was aware of the indispensible necessity for retrenchment and reform. The loss the country had sustained by jobs, pensions, places, and sinecures was great, but the loss it should sustain in public opinion would be infinitely more,

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 28 June, 2017

were it to shew itself indifferent to public feelings.

Mr. PONSONBY said, he should treat with the contempt they deserved, those assertions respecting his wishing to excite disturbance, by exciting too great hopes.

Sir JOHN NEWPORT said, from the system which had so long been followed by Ministers, it was impossible to hope they had any real intentions of relieving the country. The Right Honourable Gentleman (Mr. Canning) had charged his much-respected friend (Mr. Ponsonby) with exciting hopes which would never be realized. Such a design had never entered into the mind of his Friend; and he could say, that he was firmly persuaded little was to be hoped for from the Committee appointed by Ministers. One great step to afford relief, was certainly doing every thing that could be done to keep up the spirits of the people, and to prevent them from falling into despondency. This certainly was the best means of doing them good. But while he wished most anxiously, as indeed every true subject of his country must do, to repress any and every appearance of improper conduct, he could not help saying that if ever in the history of Parliament there was a Session wherein the people had conducted themselves with more propriety than another, it was in the present Session, [hear, hear!] And he would ask how had this been shewn? The answer was obvious. They had shewn how much they loved and valued the British Constitution by their appeals to both Houses of Parliament for redress of wrongs. Promises might be made by Administrations, and coercive measures might be used, but this would not, because it could not repress effectually the tone of public feeling, [hear, hear, hear!] Let the House shew the people that it felt for and would relieve their sufferings, and then good might be expected, but till this was done hope was exercised in vain. He was glad to see the glorious sacrifice which a Noble Marquis (Camden) had made for his country, and he could only sincerely lament, that the example had not been followed by others. He lamented the delusive hopes held out to the country by Ministers, and could only say, that public expectation was trifled with in vain, unless other measures were adopted, [hear, hear!]

Sir M. W. RIDLEY wished to ask when the Right Honourable Gentleman opposite (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) would take any means to prevent the evil or correct it, of extents in aid? And he would ask another Honourable Gentleman (the Solicitor General) whether it was true that the Chester Assizes had been postponed for ten days, in consequence of the Chief Justice being specially retained?

The SOLICITOR GENERAL said, he was not aware of such being the case, and indeed he was totally ignorant on the subject, but he did not believe nor think the story was founded in truth. He was perfectly unacquainted with the appointments of the Honourable and Learned Gentleman who presided at Chester, and the places adjacent, and in consequence of this, he could not say one word on the subject.

Sir M. RIDLEY—The Honourable Gentleman moved for leave of absence to the Attorney-General, who is Chief Justice of Chester.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL said, he believed the Justices of that district were on their way to the places where they had to preside.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, the consideration of the Extents in Aid was postponed till the return of the Lord Chief Baron from the Circuit, and also in consequence of the illness of another Judge.

Mr. BENNET and Mr. CURWEN entered into some conversation respecting the Poor Laws.

Mr. CALCRAFT would not at present say much respecting the proceedings of the Finance Committee, but he was fully aware of the folly that the country would be guilty of, in expecting too much from this Committee. A Right Honourable Gentleman opposite, (Mr. Canning), had talked of the anxiety to do as much as possible for the public. In reply, he (Mr. Calcraft) must say that he was a Member, and to be sure only a young Member of that Committee; but he considered that not one single thing had been done by the Committee to please the country. Ministers professed anxiety to relieve the country. This was very well, but did the House remember how they had shewn the reality of their professions? There was a recent instance of this in the motion brought before the House by his Honourable and Learned Friend (Mr. Brougham), which motion embraced the various branches of the public distress, and was prefaced by a motion as luminous in its details as it was convincing in its arguments; and yet it had met with a direct repulse and a negative from the President of the Board of Trade. Where, in fact, was there a proof of the slightest intention on the part of Ministers to attend to the distresses of the country? The Prince had from the Throne recommended the House to consider the subject of Finance and Expenditure, but every man knew this had in not one instance been attended to, [hear, hear!]. He must again repeat, that since he had the honour of being in the Committee not a single measure had been taken for the alleviation of the public distress, for on the contrary nothing had been done to soothe the people. It was important this should be known, and he was sorry to say in going down to the country he had no consolation to give to his constituents, [hear, hear, hear!]

Lord BINNING said, every thing had been done that could be done by the Committee. They had not forgotten their duty, but, on the contrary, had given it every attention they possibly could. As yet the question was under the deliberation of the Committee, and it was rash to judge before they had finally settled. The Committee had made already two Reports.

Mr. STURGES BOURNE and Mr. F. Lewis defended the Committee.

Mr. CALCRAFT said, all he had heard did not convince him he was wrong, and he must again repeat, that not one single effectual measure had been taken by the Committee for real practical economy. He was bound to say so in justice to himself as a Member, and to the country in general. Hope was good, but "hope deferred maketh the heart sick," [hear, hear!]

The House then agreed to the question of adjournment till this day fortnight (the 14th of April).

A message from the Lords declared their Lordships had agreed to several Private Bills.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER brought in a Bill for amending and altering the Excise Duties on Rock Salt, which was read a first time, and ordered for a second reading on Friday fortnight.

Adjourned till Monday, the 14th of April.

[*The Morning Chronicle*,—*April* 1.

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, BY M. D. CRUZ, IN BAKE-HOUSE LANE.